

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Special Department

Notification

2-3-74-SPL

In continuation of Government Notification of even number dated 10th January, 1975, the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, (Department of Expenditure), Notification No. 16(3)-E.IV(A)/74 dated 29th December, 1974 regarding Central Civil Services (Leave) (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1974 is published for information and guidance.

G. M. Sardessai, Deputy Secretary (Appointments).

Panaji, 14th May, 1975.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Expenditure)

New Delhi, the 29th December, 1974

Notification

16(3)-E.IV(A)/74

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Central Civil Services (Leave) (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1974.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In rule 43 of the Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972, after sub-rule (4) the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(5) The maternity leave shall not be debited against the leave account”.

Sd/-

C. N. SUDARSANAN

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Corrigendum

3-3-74-SPL

The word “Schedule II” appearing in the notification of even number dated 21st April, 1975 published in Official Gazette, Series I, No. 5 dated 1st May, 1975 should be read as ‘Schedule I’.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

G. M. Sardessai, Deputy Secretary (Appointments).

Panaji, 19th May, 1975.

Rural Development Department

ORDER

2-8/74/FCS-CS

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) read with Order No. G.S.R. No. 1844, dated the 18th June, 1966 of the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu hereby makes the following order so as to further amend the Goa, Daman and Diu Tyres and Tubes of Cars, buses, jeeps, vans, trucks, tractors etc. (Supply and Distribution) Order, 1969, namely:—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Tyres and Tubes of cars, buses, jeeps, vans, trucks, tractors etc. (Supply and Distribution) (Amendment) Order, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. Insertion of new clause:

After clause 4 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Tyres and Tubes of cars, buses, jeeps, vans, trucks, tractors etc. (Supply and Distribution) Order, 1969 thereafter called as “Principal Order”, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:

“4-A Every manufacturer or supplier of tyres and tubes etc. shall submit to the Director of

Transport true returns in the form C regarding the quantity of tyres and tubes sizewise, supplied to the dealers in Goa, on or before the 10th of the month succeeding the month during which the supplies are made".

3. Amendment of clause 10. — In Clause 10 of the Principal Order, after the expression "to any dealer" and "every dealer", the words "or manufacturer" shall be inserted.

4. Amendment of Forms. — For the existing forms appended to the Principal Order, the following forms shall be substituted namely:

FORM A

(see Clause 3)

	Size of tyres	Size of tubes
Opening balance on the first day of the month.		
Receipts during the month.		
Sales during the month.		
Balance on the last day of the month.		

Physically verified and found to be correct

Signature of the Dealer

FORM B

(see Clause 4)

Form of monthly returns for the period from ... to ...

Particulars (make/size)	Stock in hand opening balance	Stock received	Total cols. 2 and 3	Stock delivered sold	Balance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Signature of the Dealer

FORM C

(see Clause 4-A)

For the period from ... to ...

Particulars make/sizewise	Name and address of the dealer to whom tyres are supplied	Quantity supplied to the Dealers	Date of supply of tyres	No. of the tyres supplied to the dealers
1	2	3	4	5

Signature of the manufacturer.

By order and in the name of the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu.

N. Rajasekhar, Under Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 13th June, 1975.

Urban Development Department

Notification

LSG/MUN/3182/68

Read: Government Notification No. LSG/MUN/3182/68-E dated 31-3-1970 and Corrigendum No. LSG/MUN/3182/68-E dated 23-11-1970.

In partial modification of the Government Notification No. LSG/MUN/3182/68-E dated 31-3-1970 and Corrigendum No. LSG/MUN/3182/68-E dated 23-11-1970 which constituted the Municipal areas in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, under the Section 3(2) (1) of the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Act, 1968, for the word «Marmagoa» appearing in column 1 of the Schedule the word «Mormugao» shall be substituted.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

F. A. Figueiredo, Under Secretary (U. D. D.).

Panaji, 12th June, 1975.

Law and Judiciary Department

Notification

LD/1858/75

The following Order which was recently issued by the Government of India is hereby published for general information of the public.

M. S. Borkar, Under Secretary (Law).

Panaji, 2nd June, 1975.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION

(Department of Agriculture)

Order

New Delhi, the 16th April, 1975

G.S.R. 203 (E). — In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following order further to amend the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957, namely: —

1. (1) This Order may be called the Fertiliser (Control) Amendment Order, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957: —

(i) in Schedule I, under the heading "A. Specification of fertilisers", after item 37 and the

entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be inserted, namely: —

Name of Fertiliser	Specifications
"38 Anhydrous Ammonia	(i) Ammonia percent by weight minimum. 99.0
	(ii) Water percent by weight maximum 1.0
	(iii) Oil content percent by weight maximum 20 ppm"

(ii) in Schedule II, after the heading "B. Methods of analysis of fertilisers" and the entries thereunder, the following heading and entries shall be inserted namely: —

"C. METHOD OF SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS OF ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

Sampling

Scope

The method is for use in obtaining samples of anhydrous ammonia. The method is based on the assumption that the material to be sampled is as claimed and contains only a small amount of impurity primarily water. It is recommended that duplicate samples be taken from each tank or vessel sampled.

Apparatus

(a) Tubes for sampling tubes, heatresistant glass, conical centrifuge type 200 ml with lower 100 ml graduated from 0.2 ml in 0.05 ml divisions, 2-4 ml in 0.1 ml divisions 4-10 ml in 0.5 ml divisions, and 10-100 ml in 1.0 ml divisions. Tube type shown in Figure 2.

(b) Stoppers for tubes, rubber, with bent tube vent as in Figure 2.

(c) Sample carrier, constructed of plywood or aluminium as in Figure 2.

(d) Sampling line and connection assembly, constructed as in Figure 1, with flexible steel sampling hose 48" long, 1/4" NPT coupling at each end and 1/8" insulated steel tubing delivery tip at one end.

(e) Sample tube adapter, constructed from rubber stopper and 6 mm O. D. glass or steel tubing as in Figure 2.

(f) Protective equipment: Rubber or other non-porous gloves, offering complete protection to the hands and lower arms. Full coverage goggles or approved gas mask.

Reagents

Charcoal, reagent, 14-20 mesh.

Note. — In the sample is expected to contain excessive amounts of water (one percent or more), one piece of the charcoal may be added to each tube before introduction of the sample.

Procedure

1. Phase two dry, clean sampling tubes in the sample carrier.

2. Connect the sampling line connection assembly to the unloading valve of the tank, vessel, or line to be sampled.

3. Open the valves slowly and purge the sampling line connection assembly thoroughly by venting 3 to 4 liters of ammonia. Close the sample line globe valve.

4. Remove the vented stoppers from the tubes and insert the adapter end of the sampling line connection assembly.

5. Open the sample line valve and slowly fill the sampling tube to the 100 ml mark. Close the sample line valve.

6. Remove the sampling line adapter and insert the vented stopper in the sampling tube.

7. Repeat steps 4, 5 and 6 and fill the second tube.

8. Close tank discharge valve and remove the sampling line connection assembly.

9. Either know or note the vessel, container, or line pressure of material sampled.

10. Tag the collected samples for identification and submit to the laboratory for processing by following methods in this section.

Precaution

(i) Liquid anhydrous ammonia causes severe burns on contact. It evaporates readily releasing the gas which may cause varying degrees of irritation of the skin and mucous membranes and may injure severely the respiratory mucosa with possible fatal outcome.

(ii) Avoid contacting liquid ammonia. In case of contact, immediately flush the affected parts with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention at once in case of burns, especially to the eyes, nose and throat, or if the victim is unconscious.

(iii) Ammonia gas in concentrations of 6,000 to 10,000 ppm (by volume) is lethal within a few minutes. Irritation of the eyes, respiratory tract and throat results from concentrations as low as 500 to 1000 ppm; a concentration of 2000 ppm produces convulsive coughing and may be fatal a short exposure i.e. less than half an hour. The maximum concentration tolerated by the skin for more than few seconds is 2 per cent (i.e. when suitable respiratory protection is worn). The maximum allowable concentration for 8 hour working exposure is 50 ppm. This is the least detectable order.

(iv) Obtain medical attention if exposure to the gas produce distress of any type.

(v) Rubber or other non-porous gloves, offering complete protection to the hands and lower arms, must be worn when sampling anhydrous ammonia. Full coverage goggles must also be worn to protect the eyes unless an approved gas mask is used. The gas mask need only be used if sampling cannot be done without possible inhalation of the vapors.

B. ESTIMATION OF WATER AND AMMONIA

Scope

This method is for the determination of water at 20°C (or room temperature) (and usually ammonia by difference) of any essentially anhydrous ammonia

liquid product. Normally, the water will be low (less than 0.5 percent) for sample of synthetic ammonia.

Apparatus

- Ammonia sampling tubes.
- Fume hood with exhaust dust.
- Sample tube holder rack in hood-fabricated as convenient to hold number of tubes desired.
- Gloves, protective, elbow length.

Reagents

Charcoal, reagent, 14-20 mesh.

Procedure

1. Remove the sample tubes from the sample carrier and place in the provided sample tube holders in the fume hood.

2. Allow the ammonia sample to boil and to evaporate (approximately 30 minutes) spontaneously in the fume hood. Because of the low temperature of the boiling ammonia, atmospheric moisture freezes on the sample container. Exercise care to see that none of this ice contaminates the sample.

3. When the boiling of the sample ceases, remove the tube from the holder. Wipe the outer surface of the tube dry and read and record the volume of liquid residue in the tube.

4. From the volume recorded, calculate the weight percent water in the sample. Ignore the small piece of charcoal if used.

Calculation

$$\text{Percent Water} = \frac{A \times F \times 0.890 \times 0.684}{V \times 0.682}$$

Where: A = Volume of residue in tube (ml.)

V = Volume of sample taken (ml.)

F = Evaporation factor, taken from Table I corresponding to noted sample pressure when sample was obtained.

0.890 = density of residue (gm/ml).

0.684 = weight fraction of water in residue.

0.682 = density of sample (gm/ml).

Precaution

The evaporation in the fume hood should be conducted with the window lowered to protect personnel from possible spray. Whenever it is necessary to handle the sample tubes, protective gloves should be worn.

Note. — Determination of residue on evaporation will not usually be necessary for normal ammonia samples. If sample is clear and water residue is clear and colourless, the residue may be considered to be nil. However, should it become necessary to determine the dissolved solids and suspended solids in anhydrous ammonia, proceed as follows:

Sampling

Thoroughly clean and dry the sample tubes. Weigh (W_1) each selected tube to the nearest milligram

with a similar tube as counterpoise. Obtain the samples as desired earlier.

Apparatus

Analytical balance.

Ammonia sampling tubes.

Rubber tubing, $\frac{1}{4}$ " O.D., length desired.

Reagent

Air, dry, carbon dioxide-free.

Procedure

1. Start test following elimination of the water content of the sample as given earlier.

2. Connect one end of a rubber hose to a source of dry, carbon dioxide-free air. Insert the other end of the hose into the sample tube and gently force air through the sample tube until all liquid has been evaporated and no ammonia gas remains in the tube.

3. Wipe a counterpoise and the sample tube containing the residue to substantially the same extent to remove moisture which may have condensed on their outer surfaces.

4. Weigh the sample tube and residue to nearest milligram.

5. Calculate the weight percent residue of the sample.

Calculation

$$\text{Percent Residue} = \frac{(W_2 - W_1) \times F \times 100}{V \times 0.682}$$

Where: W_1 = Weight (gm) of tube (before sampling)

W_2 = Weight (gm) of tube and residue.

V = Volume of sample taken (ml.)

F = Evaporation factor, taken from Table I, corresponding to noted sample pressure when sample was obtained.

0.682 = density of sample (gm/ml).

Precaution

A check of completeness of evaporation may be made by visual inspection and by carefully smelling the air in the tube, making sure that no carbon dioxide or moisture from the breath enters the sample tube.

Percent ammonia content (by difference)

In general, the ammonia content of the sample will be:

$$\text{Percent Ammonia} = 100 - (\text{Percent water} - \text{percent residue, if determined}).$$

Precaution

The evaporation in the fume hood should be conducted with the window lowered to protect personnel from possible spray. Whenever it is necessary to handle the sample tubes, protective gloves should be worn.

C. DETERMINATION OF OIL CONTENT

(i) Apparatus

(a) 500 ml conical flask calibrated to hold 300 ml (about 200 gms) of sample and with a bung fitted with a glass tube through which the exit gas can be led away to a safe place. Ensure that the glass tube and exit line are free from constructions.

(b) Platinum dish 75 mm in diameter.

(ii) Reagent

The reagent used shall be of a recognised analytical reagent quality like petroleum spirit with a boiling range of 40°C to 60°C.

(iii) Procedure

(1) Quickly running the sample (as per the sample procedure) upto the calibration mark, insert the bung.

(2) Immerse the flask in a continuous stream of cold water and allow the ammonia to evaporate slowly.

(3) When the evaporation is complete, remove the bung and gently blow out the last traces of ammonia with a small jet of filtered air free from carbon dioxide.

(4) Dry the outside of the flask.

(5) Place the flask in an oven at 105±50°C for 15 minutes to remove the moisture blowing out the last traces with a gently stream of filtered air at the end of this period; allow to cool.

(6) Add to the flask approximately 100 ml of the petroleum spirit and swirl to dissolve the oil.

(7) Filter the solution through a small filter paper (a Whatman No. 31 paper is suitable) direct into the platinum dish previously tared to the nearest 0.1 mg.

(8) Repeat the operation with two more successive 10 ml portions of petroleum spirit, filtering through the same paper as before into the same dish.

(9) Evaporate the combined extracts to dryness on a water bath in a fume cupboard, taking care to avoid naked lights and finally dry in an oven at 105±5°C for 30 minutes.

(10) Allow the dish to cool thoroughly in a desiccator and weigh again to the nearest 0.1 mg.

(11) At the same time, carry out a blank determination on the petroleum spirit and filter paper.

(12) Make an appropriate correction in the calculation.

Calculation

$$\text{Oil content, parts per million by weight} = \frac{(W_1 - W_2) - W_3 \times 106F}{0.68 V_2}$$

Where W_1 = weight in grams of platinum dish and residue

W_2 = weight in grams of dish alone

W_3 = weight in gram of oil in blank determination

V_2 = Volume in M_1 of sample taken

F — evaporation factor taken from Table I corresponding to noted sample pressure when sample was obtained.

TABLE I

1	2
Vessel or Line pressure (P sig)	Evaporation Factor (F)
0	1.000
10	0.963
20	0.940
30	0.920
40	0.900
50	0.885
60	0.870
70	0.860
80	0.850
90	0.840
100	0.830
110	0.821
120	0.83
130	0.805
140	0.797
150	0.789
160	0.782
170	0.776
180	0.770
190	0.764
200	0.758

Note:

When a sample of liquid ammonia is transferred to an open flask/tube from a container in which the pressure is higher than the atmospheric that sample quickly reaches the thermo-dynamics equilibrium with its new environment. Some of the liquid ammonia will evaporate and since the ammonia so lost as vapour contains none of the non-volatile constituents present in the original product, the concentration of these constituents will increase in the liquid sample taken. This may be significant factor in subsequent analysis and fortunately it is possible to calculate from the known thermodynamic properties of ammonia an appropriate correction. This correction is usually known in this context as the evaporation factor or flask factor and is simply that fraction by weight of the original liquid ammonia which remains as liquid in the sample. Multiplication of the determined quantity of a non-volatile constituents (oil, water dissolved or suspended solids, etc.) by the evaporation factor gives a result which will be closer to the true figure. The table above presents the evaporation factor for different vessel or line pressures.

When a sample is transferred (example by gravity) from a container of a cylinder or the sampler at the same pressure, there should be no loss by evaporation and in this case it is not necessary to use evaporation factor".

SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS OF ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

FIGURE 1

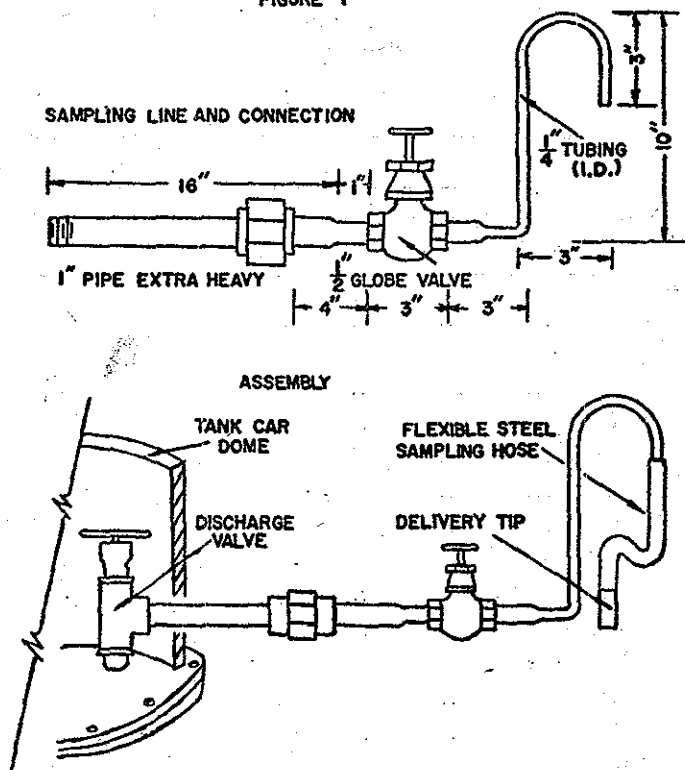
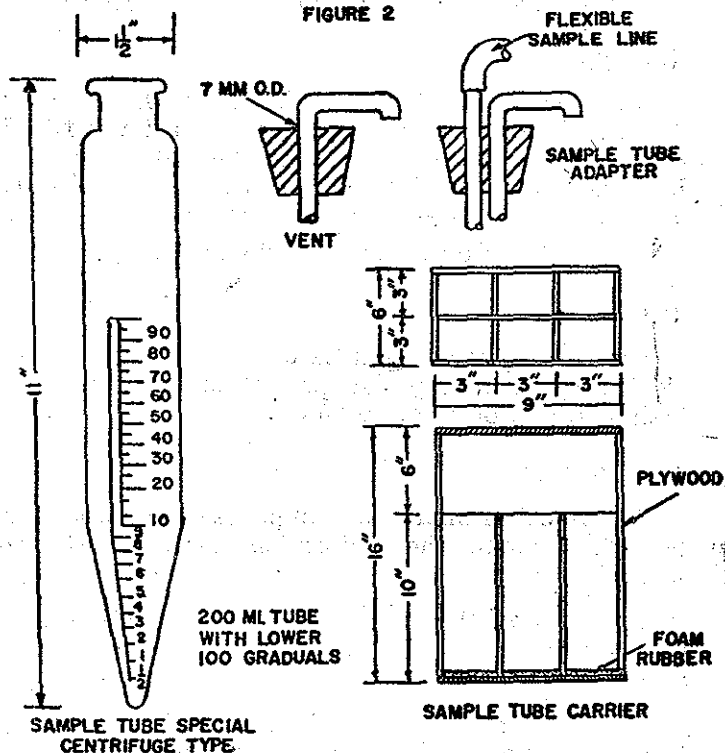


FIGURE 2



[No. F.10-17/73-MPR-STU].

V. RANGANATHAN, Dy. Secy.